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The Warder Family

A Short History

Mary McGregor Miller

Printed under the auspices of the Clark County Historical Society, 1957

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FOREWORD

The early families of this region made history, and record should be made of them. No family is more worthy of record than the one described in the following account.

The Clark County Historical Society is pleased to publish this history of the Warder Family prepared by Mrs. Mary McGregor Miller, who has given time and talent for the necessary research and for the pleasing presentation of the interesting facts. The Society acknowledges its obligation to Mrs. Miller for this history.

We commend it to the citizens of this community with the hope that it will inspire the accumulation and preservation of further history of persons and families that should be remembered with gratitude and appreciation.

This publication was suggested and made possible by a gift to the Society in memory of Sarah Warder MacConnell. A copy of the Memorial to Sarah Warder MacConnell adopted by the Trustees of the Clark County Historical Society is an Appendix to this history.

—Wm. W. Keifer

PREFACE

I wish to thank the following persons for their help in the preparation of this brief history: Mr. A. B. Shaffer, for his assistance in locating material in early newspapers, Mrs. K. D. Skardon and Mrs. C. H. Warfel for their inspiration and friendly criticism, Mr. W. W. Keifer for his invaluable recollections, Mr. Irving Brain for his loan of the Ann Aston Warder letters, Mr. W. Desmond Taylor for his sketch of the Warder house, and especially Mr. Mark E. Weddle for his help in research on deed records and for his plat of the first Warder purchase.

—Mary McGregor Miller

May 17, 1957

Mrs. Jeremiah Warder (1781-1871), Who Was Ann Aston. FROM A PORTRAIT BY REMBRANDT PEALE

Jeremiah Warder (1780-1849), a Philadelphia Merchant—Who Emigrated to Ohio. FROM A PORTRAIT BY REMBRANDT PEALE

THE WARDER FAMILY

A Short History

In 1830 Springfield was a frontier town. Its weekly newspaper was *The Western Pioneer*. The principal road to the south led to Cincinnati, usually referred to as Porkopolis.[1] Tobacco-spitting was prevalent and even the educated sprinkled their conversation with "aint." There was no railroad, no bank, no National Road, and no public school. There were, however, plenty of blacksmith shops, distilleries, slaughterhouses and a *good* hotel.[2]

To this settlement came Jeremiah Warder, the descendant of cultured Philadelphia Quakers and heir to six hundred and forty acres of rich Buck Creek Valley land. The land and his enterprise were to make him rich and be the means of giving Springfield an intellectual start that cannot be ignored today.

Present evidence of the influence of the Warder family is seen in the growth of a large industrial concern, in the presence of a public library and the development of a large residential section of northeastern Springfield.

It is surprising therefore to find very little historical mention of the Warder family, although the tangible results of their presence are familiar to us all. The International Harvester Company, an outgrowth of the Warder, Bushnell and Glessner Co., The Warder Public Library, and Warder Park are well known to most of our citizens. Woodside Avenue and Warder Street are common names today. It may then be of interest to give a short account of this family's place in early Springfield.

The first of the Warders came to America in 1699, on the ship *Canterbury*, which also brought William Penn on his second voyage to this country.[3] Willoughby Warder, the founder of the Warder family in America, made his home in Berks County, Pennsylvania, where a deed of February 16, 1702, conveys to him a three hundred acre plantation.

This Quaker gentleman was three times elected Justice of the Peace of his county. Since this was a position of some prominence in early days, we

[1] Frances M. Trollope in her description of Cincinnati in 1828-29 remarks especially upon the streets filled with market-bound pigs, Frances M. Trollope, *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, edited by Donald Smalley, New York, A. A. Knopf, 1949, 38-39, 88-9, 105; Mitford M. Mathews, *Dictionary of Americanisms On Historical Principles*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1951, Vol. I, 1288.

[2] Ohio Writers Project, WPA, *Springfield and Clark County, Ohio*, Springfield, 1941, 28-29.

[3] These and other details of the early members of the Warder family are secured from Frank Willing Leach, *Old Philadelphia Families* CXLIII-*Warder*, North American, Philadelphia, Sunday, December 29, 1912, Historical Society of Pa. Scrapbook *Old Philadelphia Families*, Vol. 3, 6.

can assume he had some standing in his community. Mr. Warder's son, Willoughby Warder, Jr. married Sarah, daughter of John Bowyer, a Philadelphia shipwright. Their only son, Jeremiah, was born January 1, 1711, but Sarah Bowyer Warder did not survive the birth of her son.

This son, Jeremiah Warder (1711-1783), grandfather of the man who came to Springfield, grew to be a most prosperous merchant of Philadelphia. Having made a humble beginning in the beaver hat trade in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, he was later to be a leading tradesman of his day in the City of Friends. A Quaker authority characterizes him as "one of the richest men in outward goods among Friends." Mr. Warder expanded his business into the importing and shipping trade under the firm name of *Jeremiah Warder and Sons.* Although he had large holdings in England at the opening of the American Revolution, Jeremiah Warder joined with other merchants in Philadelphia in opposing the Stamp Act. He signed the Non-Impertation Agreement of October 25, 1765. However, as a believer in non-militancy, this was as far as he was willing to go. By the more violent Whigs or Patriots of the day, such non-combatants were classed with the real Tories. Some men in this group were even ordered under arrest.

Jeremiah Warder's name was included in the Warrant of Arrest. However, possibly because of his age (sixty-seven) and because of the fact that he had never in any way shown any opposition to the move for independence, no action against him seems to have been taken.

Mr. Jeremiah Warder's interest in civic affairs is shown by the fact that in 1755 he is recorded as being a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Much of his wealth was invested in Philadelphia real estate. His home on Third Street (Old number 12) was a family landmark for generations.

Jeremiah married Mary Head, the daughter of a leading merchant of Philadelphia. Twelve children were born to Jeremiah and Mary Head Warder. Of these children, the two sons inherited their father's business. The junior partner of the firm was John Warder (1751-1828), father of the first Warder to come to Springfield.

After the hostilities of the Revolution came to an end, this younger son, John Warder, was sent to England to look after the firm's interest in that country. There occurred an incident which is famous in Quaker history.[4]

John Warder was one of the owners of the British ship *Nancy* which, without his knowledge, was commissioned as a privateer. In 1781, the

[4] William I. Hull, *Friends Intelligencer* (article) Feb. 8, 1908; Henry J. Cadbury, "Now and Then," *Friends Intelligencer*, June 7, 1941; *Bulletin of Friends Historical Association*, Vol. 7, No. 1, 2-8 as related by Frederick B. Tolles, Director, Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Nancy captured a Dutch ship as a prize. Mr. Warder shrewdly took out insurance for £2000 on the captive vessel. When the Dutch ship was later lost at sea he received the sum of £1833. Mr. Warder felt it necessary to make restitution to the ship and cargo owners, but he was not inclined to seek them out. His Quaker Meeting, however, insisted that his Christian duty required that he find and pay all those suffering any loss.

So for forty years efforts were made to find the original owners of the Dutch ship, first by John Warder and later by his Quaker church. When he returned to America, Mr. Warder transferred the balance of the prize money to the Monthly Meeting—Devonshire House in England—which eventually used the residue to found a school for poor children in Amsterdam. It may be noted here that on his deathbed John Warder enjoined his sons not to withdraw the prize money for their own use.[5]

It is said also that the character of Jack Warder in S. Weir Mitchell's novel *Hugh Wynne* was modeled after John Warder, but there does not seem to be a very close likeness.[6]

To return to earlier events in John Warder's life, it was during his residence of ten years in England that he married Ann Head of Ipswich. Probably at that time, he had no thought of returning to America. His father's death in 1783 in Philadelphia, however, changed this. Jeremiah, Sr.'s will left John Warder £5000 sterling, a considerable fortune—the residue of the estate being divided among the other children. A family controversy arose, not so much over the terms of the father's will as over the firm's status in England. John maintained that for the preceding five years he had done business as an individual only, not as a firm. A lawsuit among the heirs in Philadelphia followed.

Some three years were required to settle this suit satisfactorily and restore family harmony. John Warder's mother had long hoped for a visit from her son—a factor, no doubt, in his decision in 1786 to bring his family to visit his Philadelphia relatives.

With his wife Ann Head Warder, and his eldest child, named for his grandfather Jeremiah, Mr. John Warder set sail for New York. Mrs. Warder kept a lively Journal of their trip to this country.[7] About young Jerry, age six, his mother wrote:

[5] *Bulletin of Friends Historical Association*, Vol. 7, 8-9.

[6] In this novel of two Quaker boys in Washington's army, Jack Warder figures chiefly as an unsuccessful rival of Wynne for the hand of a Revolutionary maid. S. Weir Mitchell. *Hugh Wynne: Free Quaker*. New York, Century Co., 1896.

[7] *Diary of Ann Warder* (1786-1788) 14 Volums Small notebooks Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia. Presented to the Society, 1915, by decendents of both Ann Head Warder, the writer, and of Elizabeth Head Cadbury, her sister, to whom the diary was addressed, since it took the form of letters.

"He is a voluntary sailor. I cannot see how anyone can be following the sea, except they have been brought to it from infancy. Jerry is so completely happy and delighted, I should not wonder at his love continuing. Let the winds roar and billows roll ever so much, he goes to his cradle and sleeps till morning."

Ann Head Warder need not have worried about Jeremiah's future as a sailor. Her son was to settle eventually on a most inland spot, whose only waters were the rapids of a small stream in Clark County, Ohio, known as Lagonda or Buck Creek.

In the same travel journal quoted above, Ann Head Warder noted, "My arrival had prepared dear mother (Mrs. Jeremiah Warder, Sr.) for the pleasure she had so much anticipated. Think then of her delight to see one who was always the darling (John Warder), after ten years absence."

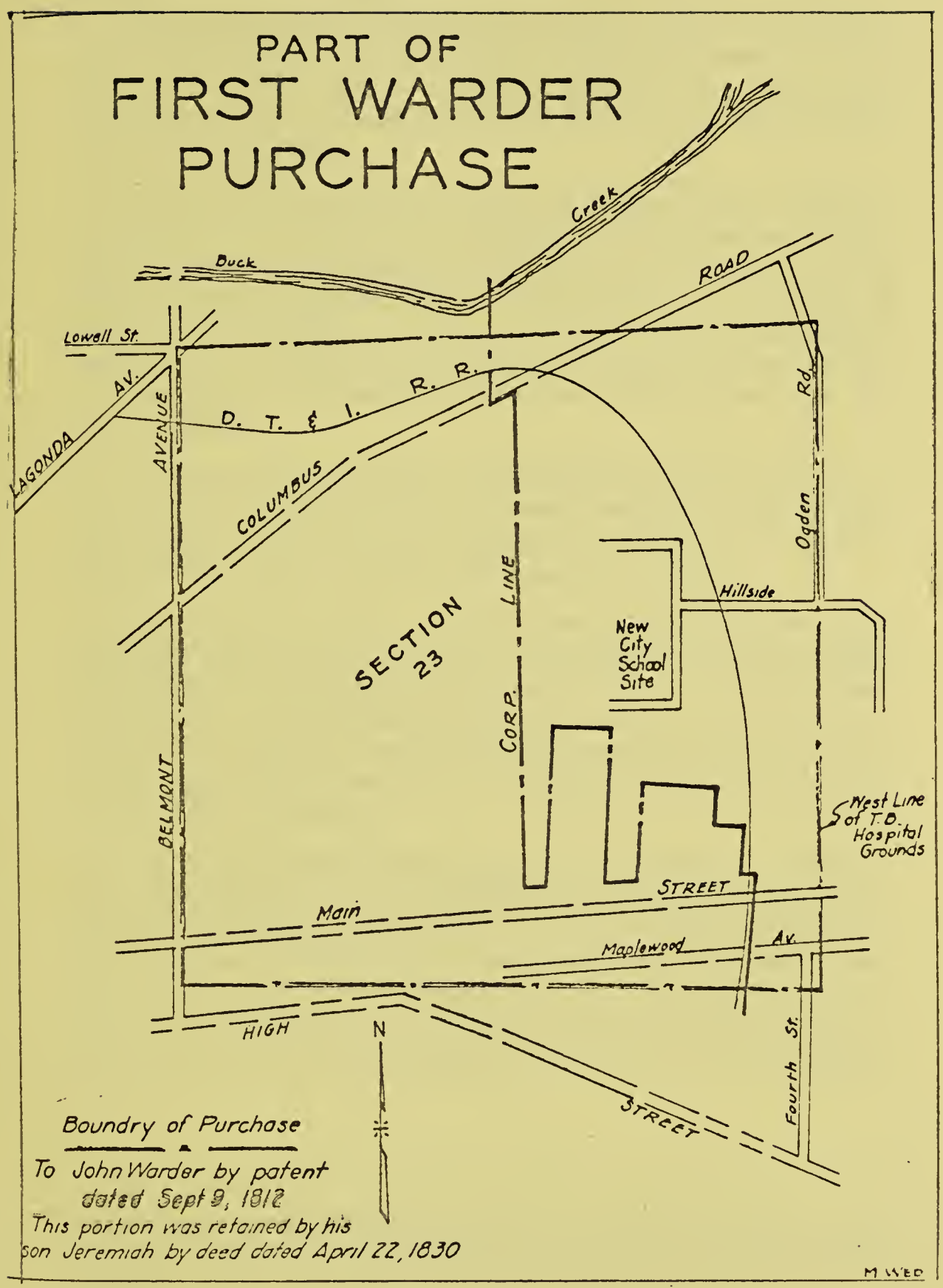
John took up his residence at the old Warder homestead in Philadelphia. His wife describes their first few hours there.

"I rested well in Mother's best bed, the room large and house spacious. Below are the shop and counting house in front: one large and one small parlor back, a delightful entry from the street to the yard. Upstairs is a good drawing room and three large chambers with the same size cool pasasge and in the best sitting room is John's picture which is an excellent likeness."

The author of this diary is described as having possessed "attractive manners, sprightly disposition, and a fair share of beauty." A miniature of her made after the Revolution confirms this description. This miniature and portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Warder, Sr., by the noted Rembrandt Peale, as well as the picture of John Warder described in the Ann Head Warder Journal are reproduced in a family chronicle,[8] with other family silhouettes and portraits. The subjects display intelligent sensitive features framed in quaint bonnets and neckcloths.

Reestablished in Philadelphia, John Warder pursued the mercantile business which his family had founded. The firm's name was now *John Warder and Sons*. He constructed warehouses, and in the course of his business made several trips back and forth to England. Of the ten children born to John and Ann Head Warder, four had been born in England, and six were born in Philadelphia. The eldest, the aforesaid Jeremiah, 'voluntary sailor,' was born at Croyden near London, June 19, 1780. As he grew he followed the family pattern. He entered his father's business and apparently assumed a part in the civic life of his city. At one time, for a

[8] Leach. *op. cit.*, p. 6.


PART OF
FIRST WARDER
PURCHASE
Buck
Creek
ROAD
Lowell St.
LAGONDA
AV.
AVENUE
D. T. & I. R. R.
COLUMBUS
Rd.
Ogden
Hillside
New City School Site
SECTION 23
LINE
CORP.
BELMONT
West Line of T.D. Hospital Grounds
STREET
Main
Maplewood
AV.
HIGH
N
Fourth St.
STREET
Boundry of Purchase
To John Warder by patent
dated Sept 9, 1812
This portion was retained by his
son Jeremiah by deed dated April 22, 1830

period of ten years, he was a Director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.

At this period in the development of our country, there was widespread trade in Ohio lands. One phase of this territorial expansion was the Symmes Purchase, an effort by Judge John Cleves Symmes, a member of Congress of that day, to establish settlements in the area between the Little and Great Miami Rivers.

John Warder, Jeremiah's father, was one of those who in 1812 contracted with John Cleves Symmes for land in Ohio. He purchased 2431.16 acres in Sections 17, 18, 23 and 24, Township 5, Range 9 between the Great Miami and the Virginia Reservation. This land lies east and northeast of Springfield. One portion of this tract, to which we will have reference later, is a plat of 642.4 acres of Section 23, Township 5, Range 9 and is bounded roughly by Ogden Road, Buck Creek, Belmont Avenue and the National Road.[9]

Mr. Warder had thus acquired an extensive area of land in the heart of Clark County, with apparently little personal knowledge of the territory. To examine this frontier area, and determine its worth, Mr. Warder sent his son Jeremiah, then about thirty-eight years old, to Ohio.[10]

Quite naturally Mr. Warder's son went first to Chillicothe, until a few years before this time, the Capital of the state. There he consulted William Creighton, a lawyer. This gentleman directed Warder to Mr. Griffith Foos, a Kentuckian, who shortly before had opened a tavern on the bank of the Lagonda Creek which watered Mr. Warder's land. Mr. Foos was a convincing appraiser. He persuaded the Philadelphia merchant that the family land was worth keeping.

Ten years after Jeremiah Warder's return from his Ohio trip, in 1828, his father, John Warder, died in Philadelphia. The Clark County land was part of the estate left to the joint heirs. Jeremiah had apparently been so much impressed with the situation and possibilities of the Buck Creek valley that he made a decision—unusual for a man of his age (he was now fifty) and background—to move into the frontier lands. He therefore arranged to buy ground near Springfield in his own name.[11] He also planned

[9] All of this acreage is described in *Deed Record Book F*, pp. 245-256, Clark County, Ohio. Mr. John Warder purchased land in Clark County in seven various sized lots, from 218.8 acres to 642.4 acres, the latter being the only one which was finally retained by his son Jeremiah.

[10] Sally P. Warder *Letter* dated April 27, 1936 (copy) Philadelphia, Pa. *Springfield Hist. Scrapbooks—Biog W-Z*, Warder Public Library.

to retain part of the 1812 Warder purchase. He then prepared to move his family west.

The Warder family at this time consisted of Jeremiah, his wife, Ann Aston Warder, age forty-nine, and nine children.

Mrs. Jeremiah Warder does not readily fit the description of the pioneer wife. Born in England in 1781, Ann Aston Warder (1781-1871), was an artist, a gentlewoman, and one accustomed to the usual accommodations of the day. Family records tell of her early friendship with the family of George Washington, at the time when the General had his headquarters in Germantown. Her childhood recollections of being dangled on the General's knee were handed down to later generations. It appears that the Washington household had made much of the Aston children because Ann and her small brother were the sole family survivors of a yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1794-95.[12]

This cultured woman must have found the thought of transporting a large family to the frontier a tremendous ordeal. Her husband later complained that "his previous habits rendered him an indifferent subject for this country." He did arrange, however, to establish the family home nearer to the village of Springfield than his father's acres would have allowed.

In September of 1829, shortly before the family came west, Mr. Warder bought portions of Sections 34 and 35, T5 R9, which contained the house he intended to make his future home.[13]

This was in the close vicinity of land about to be used for the Springfield Female Academy (now the site of the YWCA). Mr. Warder also bought land in this neighborhood from his former adviser, Griffith Foos. The warranty deed for this latter purchase concludes with the stipulation that the road described therein shall in the future be known as High Street.[14] To this transaction, then, we can attribute the naming of a principal residential street of our ctiy. 1957

[11] *Deed Record Book* E, Clark County, Ohio, p. 546. The first land acquired in Jeremiah Warder's own name was 12.71 acres, parts of N.E. ¼ Sec. 34 and S.E. ½ Sec. 35 T5 R9, under date of September 10, 1929. The purchase from his father's estate followed at a later date.

[12] Warder, Sally P, *op. cit.* Note 10.

[13] *Deed Record Book* Vol. E, p. 546. The purchase was from George Fithian.

[14] *Deed Record Book* G, Clark County, Ohio, p. 354.

The Recorder's office shows also that in April of 1830, Mr. Warder finally acquired title to the square mile east of Belmont Avenue for which he had contracted with his father's heirs.[15] We may note here that purchases of considerable areas in the northern and northeastern part of Springfield were later made by Mr. Warder at various times.[16]

As Ann Aston Warder had been left land here also, by her Uncle, Peter Aston, it is evident that large portions of the present city of Springfield passed through the hands of the Warder family.

Since there is available very little description of our city in the period before 1850, it is most fortunate that Mr. Warder, a literate, perceptive man, felt inclined to write a friend in Philadelphia soon after Warder's arrival in his new home. His letters provide a graphic description of his trip in the spring of 1830 as well as his impressions of Springfield as he found it. It is even more fortunate for us that his letters have been preserved and are now in the hands of the Clark County Historical Society.[17]

Mr. Warder paints a vivid picture of the ordeals of pioneer travel. Terrible roads, expensive lodgings, delays, sickness of the children, and most heartbreaking of all, the loss of "many valuable pictures, the work of Mrs. Warder and other artists" which the couple considered "important to their comfort and convenience" were recorded. These goods, fortunately insured, were blown up while being brought on a steamship from New Orleans to Cincinnati.

After the tedious journey by steamboat, canal, and stage, the sight of Springfield "prettily placed on a ridge dividing two prairies" must have been most welcome. The Warder family arrived on the tenth of June but were forced to lodge in a "large Hotel" (probably the Werdon House, northwest corner of Main and Spring Streets) while they waited for workmen to finish repairing and enlarging their home.

The house "on a higher point of the same ridge" was a two-story frame, 32 x 47 feet, with cellar, garrets, and a kitchen adjoining. It stands today, somewhat altered, at 406 East High Street. The house has become a well-

[15] *Deed Record Book F*, Clark County, Ohio, pp. 245-256. After John Warder's death, in the settling of the estate, various lots in Clark County which had been bought by him in 1812, were sold, except the 642.4 acres in Section 23, T5, R9. Jeremiah Warder apparently chose to keep this one portion, perhaps because it was nearest Buck Creek and the village of Lagonda. Since Jeremiah Warder was an executor of his father's estate, he could not convey to himself. Therefore he conveyed to his brother William S. Warder and from him purchased the section which he chose from his father's original purchase as the most desirable. (Under date of April 22, 1830).

[16] *Deed Record Book E*, Clark County, Ohio, pp. 546-548.

[17] Jeremiah Warder *Letters* dated September 21, 1830, and May 3, 1833, Clark County Historical Society, Springfield, Ohio.

THE JEREMIAH WARDER HOME
406 East High Street—1957

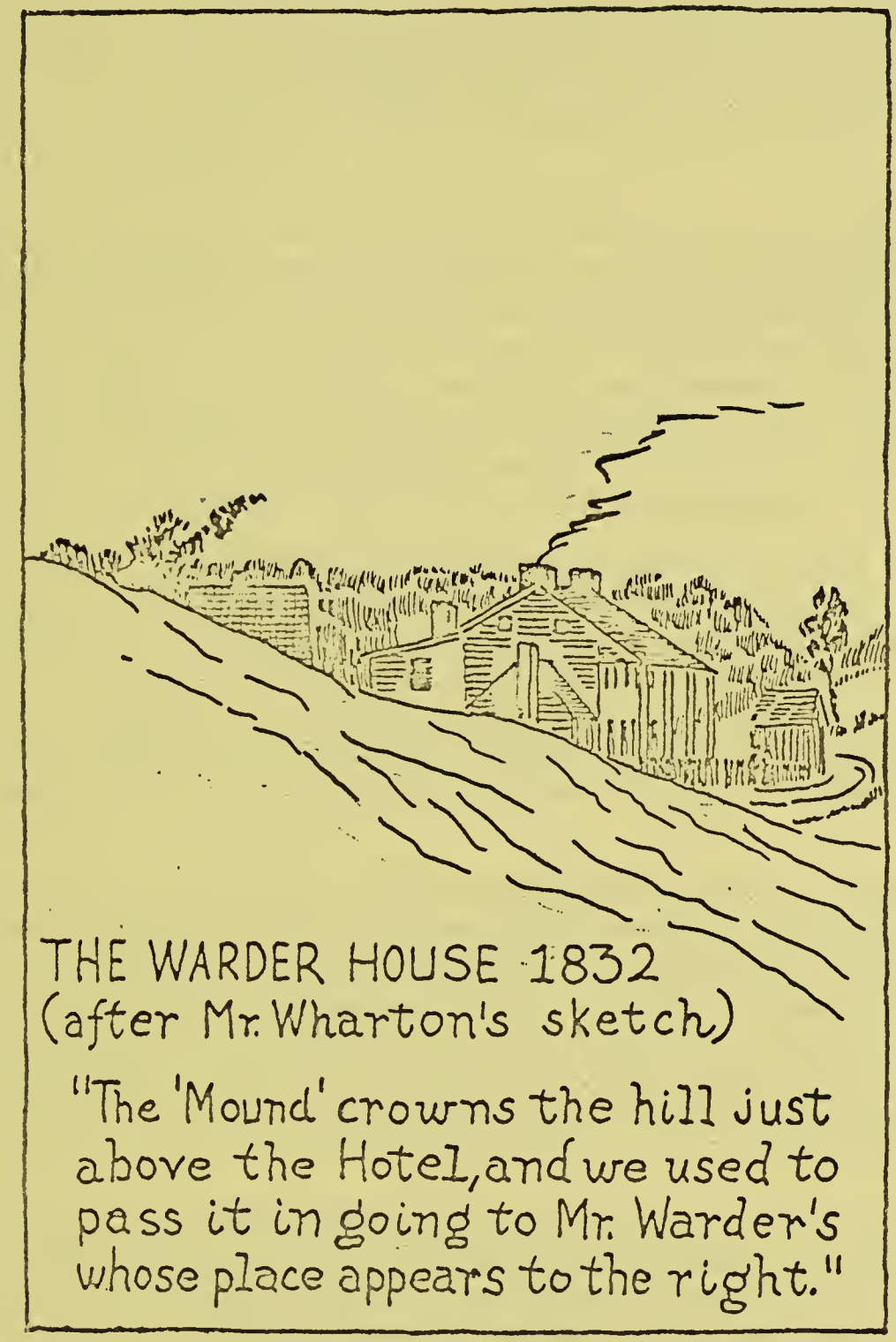
known landmark, through the happy circumstance of a visit there from a talented English friend of the family.

Among the Philadelphia friends of the Warders was a Mr. Thomas Wharton, a young artist whose family also came to Ohio at this time. When young Mr. Wharton visited the Warders in 1832, he sketched many familiar scenes in Springfield and preserved them, with descriptive comments, in a Journal of his travels from New York to Ohio. This Journal was reprinted, with illustrations, by the Ohio Historical Society in 1956.[18]

The icicles of Mill Run (Creek) in winter, the first courthouse with its lovely spire, the rocks of Ferncliff—all the charming landscapes of our little village are shown in the Wharton sketches. Most revealing of all is the "View of Springfield in 1832," the only one of the sketches which had

[18] Wharton, Thomas K., *From England to Ohio, 1830-1832*, The Journal of Thomas K. Wharton I, II. *Ohio Historical Quarterly*, Jan., April, 1956.

heretofore been reprinted locally.[19] The young artist viewed the city from a point near our present standpipe, noting the trees then felled for the ex-



[19] See illustrations in Austin, W. F.—*History of Manufactories* of Springfield, Ohio. Springfield, the Author, 1884. A half-page illustration of the "View of Springfield in 1832" begins the introductory remarks. A paragraph identifying various buildings follows. See also Prince—*The Centennial Celebration of Springfield*, Springfield, 1901, frontspiece. See also Rockel—*20th Century History of Springfield and Clark Co.*, 1908, facing p. 96. Copies of the same scene are owned by the Clark County Historical Society, Warder Public Library and private individuals. Mr. Rodabaugh, Editor of the *Ohio Historical Quarterly*, suggests in a letter to the writer that Mr. Wharton probably made two drawings from the same spot, preserving one for the Journal and presenting the other to Mr. Warder. The latter may be the one from which the local prints were made.

tension of the National Road. The Jeremiah Warder house is prominently placed on the high ridge to the left between High and what would later be Main Street. Although the pillars of the two-story porch, the "Mound Hill" nearby, and the curving road which from the Warder house cut diagonally north to join Main (then called South) Street, are all gone today, they are preserved in Thomas K. Wharton's Journal, a tribute to the artist's host and hostess.

In one of the pen and ink drawings of the Journal, we see Chillicothe Road (now East High Street) winding gently eastward past Mr. Warder's front door—the house was at that time on an important thoroughfare. We must remember that the National Road was not to pass below Warder's back porch until two years later. No wonder his "very pleasant little room . . . open to the east, with a view up the road" gave him a sight of the "moving scene (with) droves of oxen and horses on their way to the eastern markets," making the way as busy as a Pennsylvania street.

Although the Quaker from Philadelphia was enthusiastic over the fertile soil, over the low cost of living (chickens 75c a dozen), and over the wide opportunity for persons willing to work here in Clark County, there were some deficiencies. The family especially mourned the lack of a physician. Besides this, Mrs. Warder and the daughters felt the "want of cultivated society." To meet this latter need, Mr. Warder soon founded a Lyceum—a literary Society patterned after those so popular in England at that time.[20]

Mrs. Warder also brought into her household a well-trained instructor from eastern Pennsylvania. The children of family friends (perhaps of the Brains and Wheldons, since these families had been acquainted before their emigration here), then joined the Warder children at school in the Warder home. Although the later education of her family included the Springfield Seminary, Cincinnati College and other colleges in the east, Mrs. Warder continued to conduct her own school in later years, even as a widow.[21]

Records show that the Warders transferred their Quaker affiliation to Green Plains, Ohio (which is at Selma, Clark County, Ohio) when moving west,[22] but no further evidence of attendance at Friends Meeting is found. However, the Quaker interest in abolition is seen, when, in 1839, as corresponding secretary for the "Ladies Colonization Society of Springfield," Mrs. Warder made a plea urging that her readers "form further

[20] Ohio Writers Project. (WPA), *Springfield and Clark County, Ohio* Springfield. Tribune Ptg. Co., 1941, p. 29.

[21] Benjamin F. Prince. *A Standard History of Springfield and Clark County, Ohio.* Chicago. The American Historical Society, 1922, Vol. 1, 279.

[22] William Wade Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 5, 263.

Societies . . . to aid the poor slaves . . . by assisting them to remove to the land of their Fathers." She was often appealed to by neighbors and relatives for help in finding servants for them[23] and in her later years donated land for the building of the Lagonda United Brethren Church.[24]

Soon after their arrival in Springfield, Mr. Warder had acted to enlarge his holdings. Through Mr. Oliver Armstrong, he purchased in August of 1830, for $3,000.00, the entire village of Lagonda.[25] Included were eight or ten dwellings, sawmills, a woolen factory, and a grist mill—originally built by Simon Kenton. Warder had remarked to his Philadelphia friend that people came forty miles for their grinding and carding. The abundant water power which he now owned he turned to good use. He built a dam across Lagonda Creek, erected a large mill on the south side of the stream, and added a distillery. As a result business flourished.

From this time until his death in 1849, Jeremiah Warder is mentioned in local histories in varying capacities—he served as Overseer of the Poor, was a juror for a year, was Secretary of the Clark County Agricultural Society and became the owner of the newspaper *The Western Pioneer.*[26] He built a brick house on East Main Street near the railroad to which Mrs. Warder moved after his death. Perhaps Jeremiah Warder's greatest contribution to Springfield was the generation of children who followed him, several of whom enlarged upon his start in the cultural and industrial fields as we shall see.

The eldest daughter of the Warders, Sarah Aston Warder, married soon after their move here, Edward Hamilton Cummings, a young lawyer from New Jersey. In 1849, Mr. Cummings left the Clark County Bar to become an Episcopalian rector. The Reverend and Mrs. Cummings made their home in "the Warder mansion under the hill" (Main Street at Lagonda) described also as an English cottage after the Gothic style. Mr. Cummings had the distinction of aiding the eminent Henry Howe in the compilation of his county-by-county history of Ohio, the first edition of which appeared in 1846. When the historian retraced his steps eighteen later, he sketched a portrait of his former collaborator and included it in the edition of 1886 without, as he says, the subject's knowledge. "I hope it will prove a pleasing surprise to him," wrote Mr. Howe, "if he be living when this is

[23] Ann Head Warder, *Letters* dated March, 1839, May 4, 1940, March 4, 1843, December 2, 1850, November 3, 1852, in possession of Mr. Irving Brain, Springfield, Ohio.

[24] Beers, W. H., *The History of Clark County, Ohio,* W. H. Beers and Co., Chicago, 1881, p. 617.

[25] *Ibid.*, p. 616. The village of Lagonda has since been incorporated into the city of Springfield.

[26] *Ibid.*, pp. 348, 543, 556, 616. This newspaper had been started in 1820 as *The Farmer*, later changed to *The Farmers' Advocate,* and still later to *The Western Pioneer*. In 1849 it became *The Republic.*

printed. This I do from a sentiment of gratitude." He labels his description "A Genuine Patriarch."[27]

A daughter of this couple, Anna Warder Cummings, married Samuel J. McConnell. These were the parents of Sarah Warder MacConnell (1879-1953), an author and novelist. Miss McConnell was a native of Springfield and later of New York City. A memorial in her name has provided for this recording of her family's history.[28]

Another daughter of Jeremiah and Ann Aston Warder, Mary Aston Warder, married Charles S. Rannells, and settled in Albany, Oregon.[29]

Of the Warder sons, the most widely-known was the eldest, John Aston Warder (1812-1883). He graduated from Jefferson Medical College and in 1836 began his career as a doctor in Cincinnati. His medical talents led to his place as a Director on the boards of the Ohio and Miami Medical Colleges. His reputation in the field of horticulture became international. An early love of nature had been strengthened by association with Audubon and others in this field, and his ability as a horticulturist and forester made him an authority. He founded *The Western Horticultural Review*. He served as United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition of 1873. In Concinnati, he was a member of many learned bodies, as well as the local school board. Dr. Warder and his wife, Elizabeth Bowne Haines (1817-1891) settled in later years on the former farm of President William Henry Harrison at North Bend, near Cincinnati. Seven children were born to this couple, many of whom followed their father's interest in the sciences.[30]

The second of the adult sons of Jeremiah and Ann Aston Warder was George Aston Warder (1816-1811). His descendants continued to reside in Philadelphia, where Willoughby Warder founded the family in America two centuries ago.

Three other sons, William, J. Thompson, and Benjamin Head Warder have an integral connection with Springfield.

William Warder (1821-1886), a lawyer of St. Louis, later joined his brothers in business in Springfield. In 1859 he became a partner with William A. Barnett in the Warder and Barnett flour mills.[31] Mr. Warder was a highly respected business man in Springfield. He married a Miss Price

[27] Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of Ohio*. Cincinnati, Krehbiel & Co. 1907 (Ohio Centennial Edition) Vol. I, p. 403.

[28] Clark County Historical Society, Memorial to *Miss Sarah Warder MacConnell*. Minutes of August, 1956 meeting.

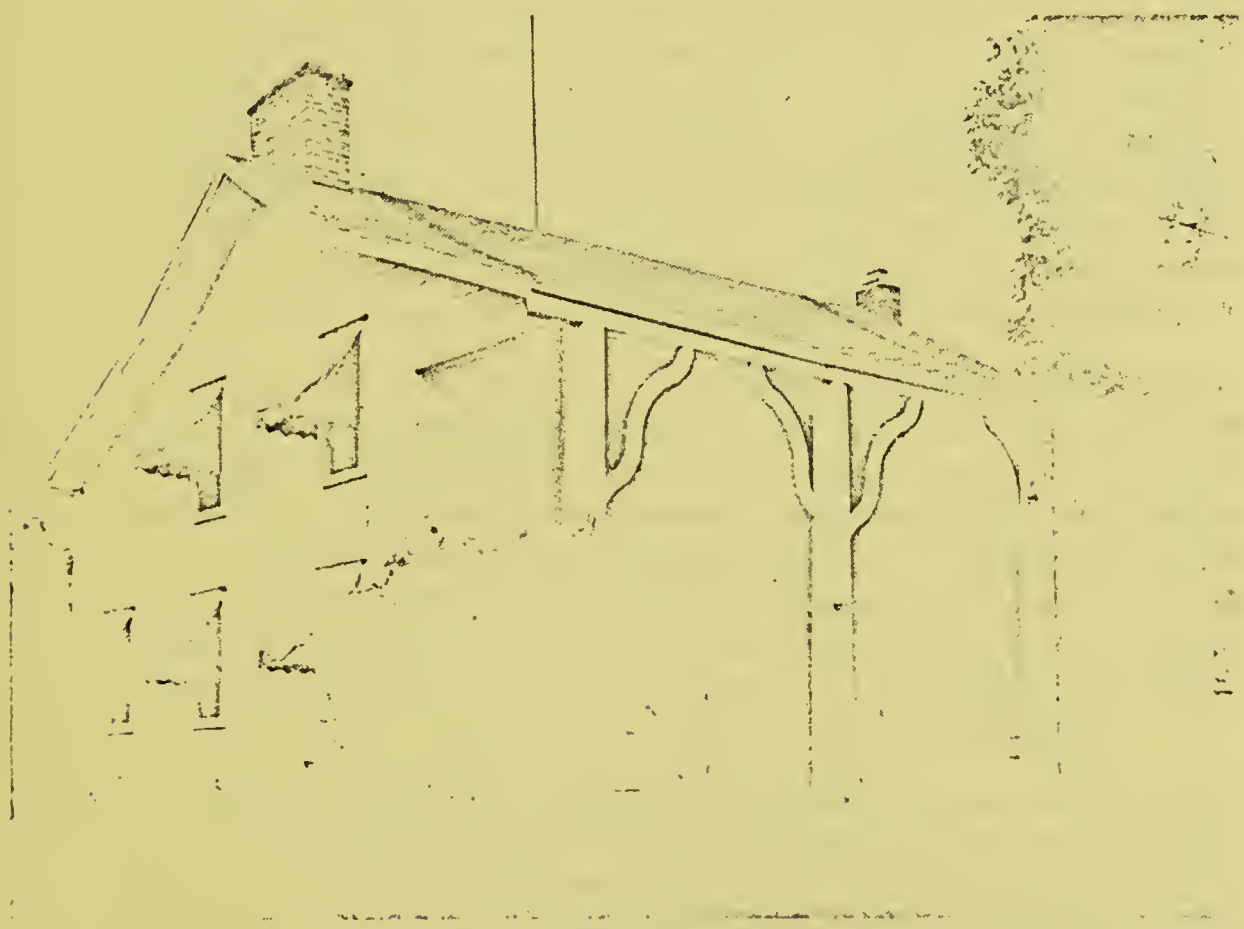
[29] Leach, *op. cit.* p. 7.

[30] Leach, *op. cit.* p. 7.

[31] Austin, *op. cit.* p. 9.

of Philadelphia. Their four children, George, Benjamin, Sally and Emily, were prominent in the social life of Springfield at the time of their residence in the William Warder home on East High Street (northeast corner of High and Lincoln Avenue). Miss Emily Warder married Percy Norton. The son of this couple, William Warder Norton, left Springfield to establish a successful publishing house—the W. W. Norton & Co., now at 101 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Warder, Sally Price Warder, known as "Dolly" Warder, became a resident of Philadelphia. While there she spent some time in gathering material on the history of the Warder family. In a letter written in 1936 she says "We have here in Philadelphia an old clock which my father inherited from William Penn. He lent it to the library company . . . different men contributed and one of our ancestors gave aid. How my father, William Warder, inherited the clock I do not know. Some years ago I got tired of seeing a card "Lent by William Warder' and had a brass plate put on it as a gift." Miss Sally Price Warder died on November 19, 1936, and is buried in Ferncliff Cemetery.



"WOODSIDE"

HOME OF J. THOMPSON WARDER

Originally the farm homestead of the extensive Warder holdings in northeastern Springfield, this house stands at 2038 Dale Avenue. The Warder family home in Pennsylvania had also been called "Woodside." The shape of the roof of this house is similar to that of the Jeremiah Warder house on East High Street.

J. Thompson Warder (1822-1891) settled on the Lagonda portion of the Warder land, in the farm homestead known as "Woodside." Its situation on the edge of an unusually large grove of walnut trees, with nearby spring and wide pastures is recalled by many present residents. In those days, Belmont Avenue was known as Warder Lane and there were no dwellings of any kind near "Woodside" except along the National Road, the southern boundary of the Warder land. Clusters of houses now surround the pillared house on Dale Avenue and the old farm land is criss-crossed by streets. Woodside Avenue is the only reminder of the Warder connection there.

Mr. J. Thompson Warder married Mary Wheldon—their son, Frank Warder, served as secretary and treasurer of the Brain Lumber Co. Another son, Wheldon Warder, was a lifelong friend of the Brain family—once again linking these three names. Elizabeth Warder Bergmann of New York City, the daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Bookwalter Warder, has maintained a steady interest in the history of her family. Her care has saved for us the valuable letters of her great-grandfather, Jeremiah Warder.

It is the youngest Warder brother, Benjamin Head Warder, to whom Springfield owes the most. It is almost inconceivable that such a quiet self-effacing man could have built from his father's small mills an industrial fortune so large that he was able to share with Springfield his interest in culture and literature. Although he was a close friend of Governor Bushnell and other prominent men of his day, there exists no account of him in the usual biographies of Springfield and Clark County. We must conclude that he chose to be in the background of the events of his time.

Born in 1824 in Germantown, Pennsylvania, Benjamin Warder was a boy of six when the family came west. His early schooling was at the Springfield Seminary almost next door to his home, under Milo Williams, and Chandler Robbins, pioneer educators of Springfield. He attended the old Cincinnati College, then started to read law in Springfield. At this point his frail health led him to join his father in operating the historic grist and saw mills at Lagonda. When the principal management of these enterprises fell upon his shoulders at the death of his father in 1849, Benjamin Warder's unusual business ability began to be developed.[32]

The great industrial expansion of Springfield was on its way in the 1850's and 1860's. William Whitely's reaper and first successful machine was tried in 1852 at a state-sponsored Fair held that year on the Thompson Warder farm.[33] Benjamin Warder's business acumen in forming a company to manufacture farm implements resulted in its expansion when the Civil War demanded supply and forage wagons. Reduced manpower on

[32] *Springfield Republic Times*, January 13, 1894.

[33] Ohio Writers' Project. *Springfield and Clark County, Ohio*. Springfield, 1941, p. 46.

the nation's farms adding to the cry for agricultural machines. Warder and others met the need with their various reaping and mowing machines.

In 1852 Warder formed a partnership with Mr. J. W. Brokaw of Rochester, New York. In 1855, the firm became Warder, Brokaw and Childs, and in 1858 it was changed to Warder, Mitchell and Co. Mr. Warder, however, during the changes, remained the moving spirit in the organizations. The company manufactured the Ketchem Mower, the Densmore self-raker, New York reaper, Ohio Harvester, Buckeye Marsh Harvester, and others. Its success was almost phenomenal. In 1868 the firm entered into an arrangement with the Whiteleys, who had been former competitors. Henceforth, Warder was to manufacture Champion mowers only. This made Warder's plant a part of the network of factories called "The Champion Works," a name which was to become famous around the world.

Soon Asa Bushnell (later Governor Bushnell), and J. J. Glessner became interested in the company. Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company eventually was one of five companies which merged to form the International Harvester Company.[34]

In December 1867, Benjamin Warder married Miss Ellen N. Armsbee. Her home was at one time at the corner of High Street and Greenmount Avenue. It was there that Miss Armsbee's mother met a tragic death. A bullet was fired through the window of her cottage, killing her immediately. The assailant was unknown and never found.[35]

Mr. Warder, at the time of his marriage, was confirmed in the Episcopal Church. Quaker records show that in 1870 he "married contrary to discipline" i.e. outside the Quaker faith—and in 1872 was released on his request from the Quaker Monthly Meeting.[36]

Two of the children born to Benjamin and Ellen Ormsbee Warder died in infancy, in 1874 and 1875. A baptismal font in the Christ Episcopal Church of Springfield was given in memory of the deceased children, Grace and Benjamin H. Mr. Warder later became Senior Warden of this church.

A staunch advocate of the Union cause Benjamin Warder saw service in the Civil War. He is listed as a First Lieutenant in the Ohio Militia, 35th Battalion in 1863 and in 1864, as a First Lieutenant in Company E, 152nd, O.V.I. The first of the militia outfits in which Lieutenant Warder served was organized at the time of the celebrated raid of the Confederate calvary

[34] International Harvester Company. *Here is Springfield Works*. Springfield, November, 1930. p. 2.

[35] Martin obit., May 3, 1913. *Martin Scrapbook* owned by Mary Miller, Springfield, Ohio.

[36] Hinshaw, op. cit., Vol. 5, p. 263g.

leader, John Morgan, in 1863. With the formation of the Ohio National Guard the 35th Battalion was redistributed into several regiments. The 152nd Regiment was one of those known as the "Hundred Days' Men of 1864." Asa S. Bushnell was a captain in this regiment in which Benjamin H. Warder was a first lieutenant. The regiment saw active service in Virginia. The regiment has a record of having been several times attacked by the Confederate forces but never defeated.[37]

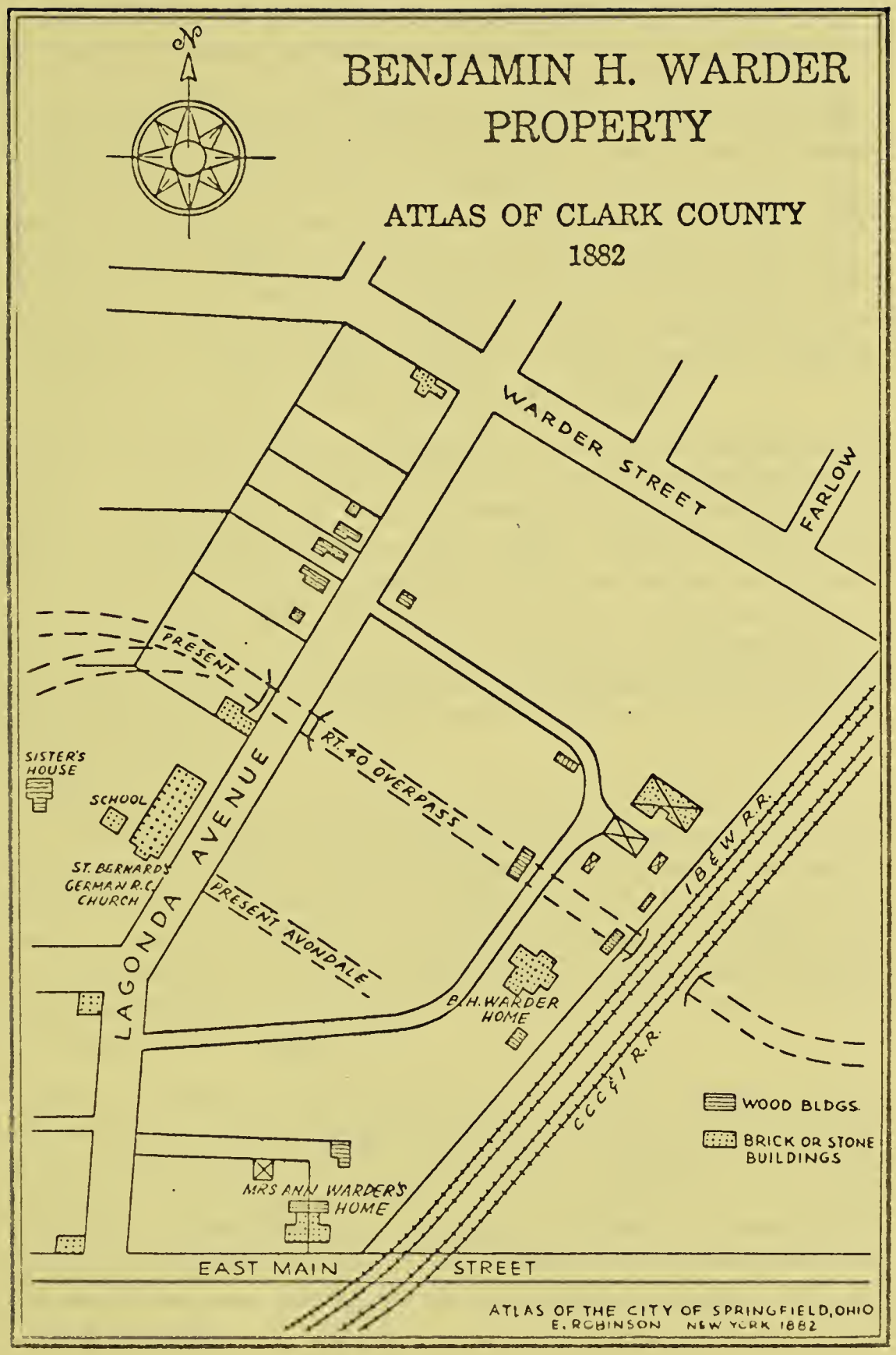
From 1883 until his death Mr. Warder was President of the First National Bank of Springfield. He also served as President of the Springfield Savings Bank in 1881.[38]

This 20-room mansion of Benjamin H. Warder was built in 1880. It cost more than $100,000 and was surrounded by 20 acres of ground. To the north and east of the house were servants quarters, coach house, greenhouses, and other buildings. A sweeping drive led from Lagonda Avenue past the front porch of the house—shown to the left in the photograph.

The extensive grounds were later subdivided by several streets. The view here is from Avondale Avenue which was laid out to the south of the house. When the Warder home surrendered to changing times it was sold for $5000. Several years later, during the 1930s, the house was torn down; and its imported furnishings sold at auction.

[37] Whitelaw Reid, *Ohio in the War*, Moore, Wilstack and Baldwin, Cincinnati, 1868, 2 vols. I, p. 683, vol. I, p. 683; B. F. Prince, ed., *The Centennial Celebration of Springfield, Ohio*, Springfield, Ohio, 1901, p. 194; Beers, *op. cit.*, 324, 328, 594.

[38] *First National Bank, 63 Years of Banking in Springfield*, Winkler, 1914, p. 3.

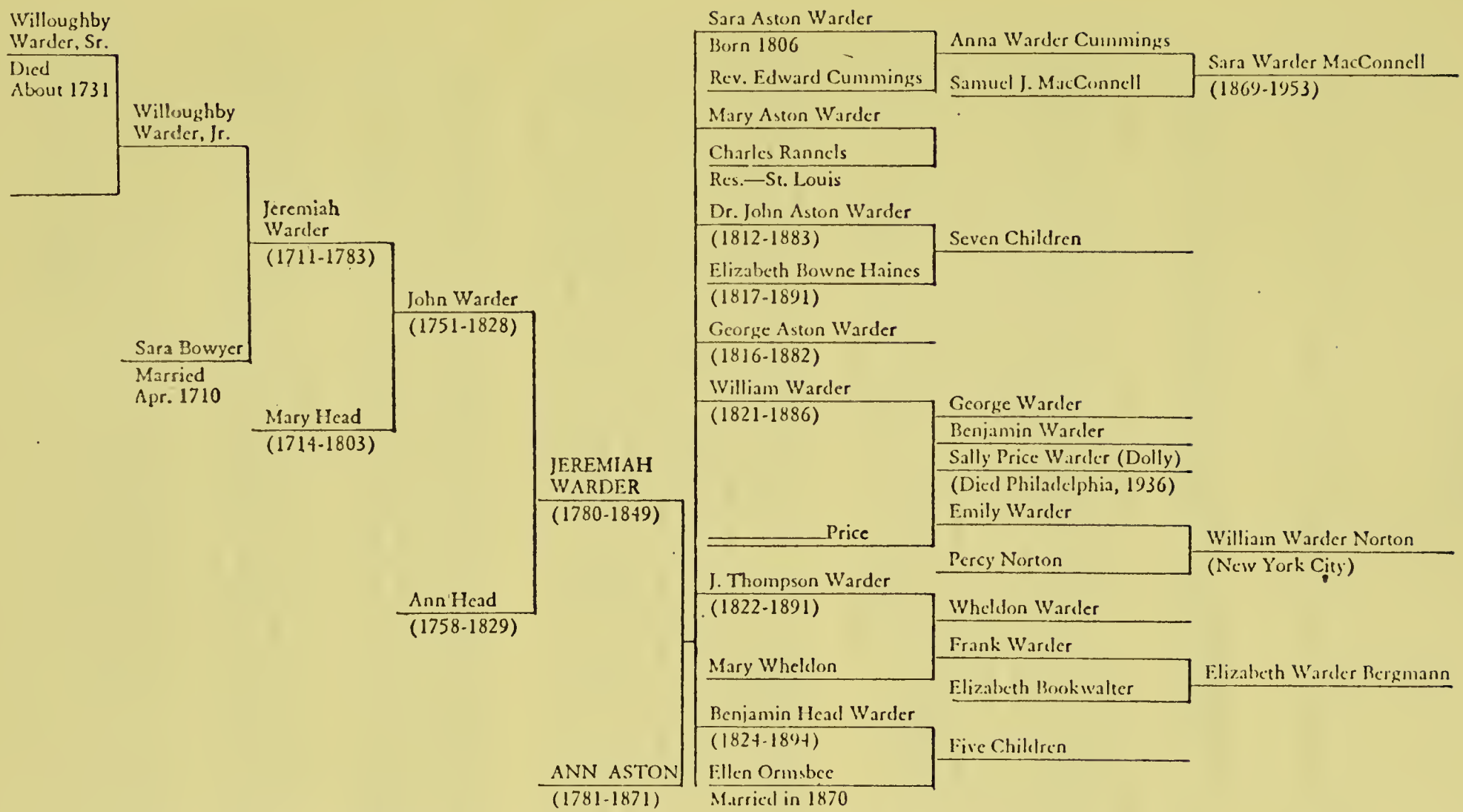

BENJAMIN H. WARDER
PROPERTY
ATLAS OF CLARK COUNTY
1882
N
WARDER STREET
FARLOW
PRESENT
RT. 40 OVERPASS
SISTER'S HOUSE
SCHOOL
ST. BERNARD'S GERMAN R.C. CHURCH
LAGONDA AVENUE
PRESENT AVONDALE
B.&O. W. R.R.
B.H. WARDER HOME
C.C.C.&I. R.R.
WOOD BLDGS.
BRICK OR STONE BUILDINGS
MRS ANN WARDER'S HOME
EAST MAIN STREET
ATLAS OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO
E. ROBINSON NEW YORK 1882

In 1877, Mr. Warder built a large house on the east side of Lagonda Avenue at the end of Columbia Street almost opposite St. Bernard Catholic Church. Designed in Mid-Victorian style, this house cost $100,000—its high cost due in part to its many imported materials A special art gallery, lit by gas-light, was built in a wing of this mansion to display the oil paintings gathered by the Warders in their European travels. When the house was dismantled and removed in the 1930's, its pierced brass hardware, porcelain door knobs, enamel tiles, and etched crystal chandeliers were bought by local residents to decorate their present homes. As with the J. Thompson Warder home, the property was originally surrounded by extensive lawns and out-buildings. The coach-house, of matching Victorian architecture, was sturdy enough to serve as a factory warehouse until it was torn down to make way for the rerouting of Route 40.

The atmosphere of his father's Lyceum must have provided Benjamin Warder with the inspiration which led to a present monument to his name. In 1890, because he felt that the workmen of Springfield factories, living in boarding-houses, had no place to gather and read, he built the Warder Public Library, in memory of his father and mother. Its architecture represents the "Richardson Romanesque" style which made its designer, H. H. Richardson famous. Some of the Benjamin and Ellen Ormsbee Warder collection of European paintings hang on its walls today, in company with a fine portrait of Mr. Benjamin Warder by the Springfield artist, Jerome Uhl.

In 1884, the Warders had begun to spend their winters in Washington, D.C. In 1887 the family left Springfield to reside there permanently. In Washington, Mr. Warder interested himself almost entirely in real estate and is said to have owned five hundred houses there. At the time of his death on January 13, 1894, he was traveling in Egypt. Mrs. Warder and two of his daughters were at his bedside in Cairo when he died of congestion of the lungs. He was survived by his wife and three daughters—none of whom remained in Springfield.

With the account of Benjamin Warder's life we conclude the Warder family history. From Willoughby Warder, merchant of Revolutionary days, to Jeremiah Warder, first of the name in Springfield and his son Benjamin, industrialist of the 1880's, we have described a line of refined gentlefolk who contributed to the industry and culture of their native cities. The energy and foresight of these pioneers, here accompanied by a persistent devotion to learning, is a heritage of which Springfield can continue to be proud.



Genealogical Chart showing persons of Warder descent referred to in *The Warder Family* (*A Short History*)

APPENDIX

(Adopted by Trustees of Clark County Historical Society August 2, 1956)

Miss Sarah Warder MacConnell was a native of Springfield, Ohio, and a member of one of the prominent families of this community.

It is worth noting that the Warder family came to this City in 1830 in the persons of Jeremiah Warder and his wife, Ann Aston Warder. The family had previously acquired considerable amounts of land which became parts of the City of Springfield. Their sons, Benjamin H. Warder, William Warder and J. Thompson Warder, were prominent citizens and businessmen of this community for many years. A daughter, Sarah Aston Warder, married Rev. Edward H. Cumming, and their daughter, Anna Warder Cumming, married Samuel J. MacConnell, who were the parents of Sarah Warder MacConnell, born July 26, 1867.

Miss MacConnell lived in Springfield in the old Warder homesetad on East Main Street (just west of the railroad), until the death of her father in 1874, when she and her mother moved to New York City, and there she lived until her death, July 17, 1953. Her life in New York City was one of literary activity; an author and writer herself, she personally associated with prominent literary figures of her day. She was the author of a number of successful novels, among the number: "Why, Theodora!" (1915); "Many Mansions" (1918); and "One" (1922). The two first named were critically acclaimed and were best sellers.

Miss MacConnell was also engaged at times in magazine editorial work on "Everybody's Magazine," and wrote short stories and articles published in magazines. An interesting part of her career was designing book covers which brought her into close contact with authors, artists and publishers.

Miss MacConnell was well known in New York literary circles and, with her mother as long as the latter lived, was pleasantly remembered as hostess in informal gatherings of prominent authors and writers, such as Edward Arlington Robinson, William Rose Benet and Elinor Wylie.

At one time she served on the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, appointed by President Woodrow Wilson. She was a member of Pen and Brush Club and Query Club, two noted organizations of professional women, and other clubs.

Miss Stella Virginia Roderick (now of Chicago), was a friend and associate of Miss MacConnell in editorial work. She was remembered by Miss MacConnell by will and has sent to THE CLARK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY $200.00 for a Memorial to her friend. The Society has decided to use this fund to have prepared a history of the early Warder family, and to preserve some papers and documents relating thereto, together with this Memorial to Miss MacConnell.

This Memorial records the kindly thought of Miss Roderick in providing the fund mentioned and calls attention to the beautiful friendship that inspired it.

It is deemed worthwhile to perpetuate in this way some knowledge of Miss MacConnell's life and attainments.

Adopted August 2, 1956

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JEREMIAH WARDER LETTERS

LETTER TO:

F B Swaby, Esqr

Spruce near Seventh St

Philadelphia

(Spelling and insertion as in original letter. Occasional punctuation added for clarity.)

Springfield, Clark Co, Ohio, Sep 21, 1830

Dear Swaby,

I have often felt inclined to write to thee, since we parted, but the unsettled life I have led, and many interuptions which occur have prevented my sitting down seriously to anything. I am determined no longer to delay the pleasure of acquainting thee with our movements since we left Philadelphia. We passed two weeks very pleasantly with our friends at Chambersburg and for reasons which will appear wished we had remained as many months. We had an extra stage and came on very comfortably to Pittsburg. There we were detained by the sickness of our children till we feared the Waters would fail us and we felt discouraged from coming 200 miles further by Land. We had a very delightful voyage by Steam to Cincinnati and were highly gratified with that City of Roses. We were again detained by sickness in expensive lodgings and had the mortification to learn our furniture, incuding many valuable pictures, the work of my wife and other artists, important to our comfort and convenience were blown up in the steamer Tigress on her voyage from New Orleans. We had $500 insured which will replace the necessary part of our loss.

After some time spent at the "City of the West" we proceeded by Canal to Dayton which occupied a day & night of drenching rain—from Dayton to this place is 25 miles—we came by Land thro the worst roads I ever travelled, from the nature of the Soil, a deep rich alluvial, and many flats or Praries. A few hours rain renders travelling in this Country most unpleasant, and during six months in the year almost impossible for wheel carriages. We arrived here on the 10th of June and entered ourselves as lodgers at a large Hotel where the Table was overloaded with meats three times a day, badly cooked (nothing being either roasted or broiled here) and served and where we were otherwise expected to wait upon ourselves. We had the mortification to find nothing was done towards repairing and enlarging our house till when it was uninhabitable. The Stone and Lime in the Quarry, the Bricks were clay, the timber and boards in the loaf, everything to be done. We were thus detained more than ten weeks

begging the workmen to expedite their business which would have been accomplished in Philadelphia in less than one month and has occupied three. The Town in prettily placed on a ridge dividing two Prairies, thro one of which Buck Creek meanders on its way to join Mad river below the town. On a much higher point of the same ridge our house is placed a two story frame with cellar, garrets, and kitchen adjoining. The main building is 32 by 47 feet, very commodiously divided. We feel ourselves very comfortable, but as all these impressions are made by comparison, it is well we were not instantly transported from Woodside to the white washed house on Mound Hill with its crooked doors and small windows. We overlook the Town and a beautiful country. Within a short ride or walk up Buck Creek are our Mills which will remain under lease another year after which it will be well to rebuild them to render them more productive. This is valuable property in a country where water is so scarce that people come 40 miles in Summer for their grinding, carding, etc.—and to this circumstance of abundant water power, added to our elevation of nearly one thousand feet above tide-water, and still a deep rich alluvial soil, I feel confident our neighborhood will always possess many advantages. Our Land adjoins the Mill, 640 acres as fertile as can be wished. There are upon it two improvements, as they are here called, consisting of log cabins with a few acres fenced in and several delightful springs capable of turning a churn or grindstone, with various beautiful aspects for building to overlook the rich natural meadows. The people of this country get their living with so much ease as to engender much idleness, and there is little that would be considered good farming in Penna. The majority are content with a miserable cabin, and just so much Land under fence as will raise corn for themselves and to fatten their pigs, their stock running at large and increasing without care or cost on the surrounding Prairies. These first settlers feel themselves cramped by enclosures and competition and rather than go seriously to work on their own little farms are constantly selling out and removing further west. I hope they will give place to a more desirable and better population. Artificial grasses are scarcely introduced. The plan is to crop with corn and wheat in succession without rest or manure or clover and such is the fertility of the Soil that this is done for many years without any apparent deterioration of the Soil. But it must give way and cause regret that "Good Nature" has been so much imposed upon.

This tract I am about to enclose under one substantial worm fence which is split, hauled and set with stakes and riders at one dollar per hundred. $300 will give me a range of a mile square for Cattle which is the only profitable object for the Farmer. There is scarcely a day but droves of oxen and horses pass my door as a remittance to the Eastern Cities and were you to witness the moving scene which passes our house you would not think yourself in the wilderness. We are on the great western rout

and our road as much frequented as some of those leading out of Philadelphia.

One mile further than the Mill we have an improved Farm of 160 acres which deserves that name tho it cost but $800, two good cabins, 40 acres under good fence, an excellent apple and peach orchard from whence we derive our supply. The same money which I pay for a quarter enables the man to buy a whole section near the Wabash where he hopes to find elbow room and induces an old man to leave the fruits of 14 years industry.

You many naturally ask what is the inducement to come to this country. I would say that every man who can and will labour as a farmer, or mechanic will do well. He gets the fee simple of a rich soil for little more than a years rent near Philadelphia of what is comparatively poor. Produce, it is true, is very low but his superabundance is much greater.

Mechanics are fully employed at good wages and can feed their families at a very small expense. Another class and a very numerous one in our cities, people who feel themselves straightened and subjected to continual mortification to make both ends meet upon small incomes would be rich here. There is not perhaps a family in the county who spend a thousand dollars a year and the very great majority not one half, perhaps one third the money, but then they must wait upon themselves, and perform many offices to which they are unaccustomed. I have to regret that my previous habits render me an indifferent subject for this country and that I am deficient in the qualifications of chopping wood and cleaning horses.

Such is the abundance of fuel and likly to be for many years, that my hicory wood is cut, hauled two miles and laid down at my door for one dollar a cord. Wheaten flour of the very best quality I get at the rate of 21^{9}c per bbl. Meat 3½ to 4c per lb., Butter 5 to 8, Eggs 6 Honey 8, Chickens 75c per doz and we are principally supplied at our own door.

It will indeed be long before we can replace the Friends we have left but for Acquaintance and Society we are at no loss. The people of the town are ready to perform any kindness for which they may be called upon, but generally engaged in their own pursuits. We have several families of genteel Emigrants with whom we mingle, and laugh over the little expedients, we could furnish them, for Bedsteds, Chairs and Tables as we are obliged to do till we can get a supply of our own, which are made of cherry and walnut on reasonable terms. We have met with many sources of vexation and annoyance. One of uneasiness is the want of a Physician in whom we can feel a confidence. Our son George has been ill with fever for more than two weeks during which period his Mother has not had a nights rest. We hope he is now convalescent, but under all our trials I have never for one moment doubted the propriety of the step we have taken and I have one advice to all who contemplate so important a

change. Let them be thoroughly convinced in their own mind that it is the path of Duty. And now my kind friend let me thank you for the little tokens of friendship I bore with me, the handsome Carver and Fork, were displayed on one of the first occasions but are put by (for?) high days. The card racks will appear in our new parlour when finished which the plaisterer promises shall be shortly.

I beg to be remembered with affection to yr houshold. Let me know how you all are. Maria and her sister Harriet also, when you write and be assured I shall be happy to interchange letters frequently. I have a very pleasant little room open to the East with a view up the road in which my Books are shelved and I contemplate spending many tranquil hours.

I presume you may have learnt much that I have now told you from my Brothres, but I thought you would be gratified in the detail from myself. You will at least admit that I have not lost my propensity for Scribbling. Let me also have a full sheet and if not inclined to fill it, encourage Mrs. Swaby and Maria doing so. Do not send blank paper such a distance.

Affectionately,

Jeremiah Warder

A very hot dry summer, now sharp frosts at night, the season unusually sickly with fevers.

LETTER TO:

F B Swaby

Columbia County

Pennsylvania

via Harrisburg

(Spelling as in original. Occasional punctuation added for clarity.)

Springfield, Clark, Ohio

May 3, 1833

My dear Friends,

A few days since I was favored with your letter of 20th April, am much concerned to learn that Mrs. Swaby has been so poorly, and should be glad to find the change of weather had restored her to health, a blessing which we never sufficiently value, till we are deprived of it. I shall also be pleased to find that Thomas is restored to health. My wife and daughter Elizabeth have been invalids during the winter and left me the 18th of March on a visit to their friends in Philadelphia, which I expect thee (?) will leave on their return home before the first of June. They mention having seen Maria Flaigh (?) at my Aunt Warder's. I have been frequently very thoughtful about your income from Jamaica least it should be cut off by the reduction in property in that Island, and I should be very much pleased to learn that my fears are groundless. I have every reason to believe that my removal here, will be of great pecuniary advantage to my children. I have exchanged a life of care and toil for one of ease and tranquility. But to my wife and daughters the want of cultivated Society is a great sacrifice. Sarah our eldest was married nearly three months ago to an excellent young man a lawyer by name Edward Cumming.

Property has doubled in value since I came here three years ago, and will certainly be still higher, our land convenient to Mills and market at $10 an acre is still far preferable to Lands in a new Country at Congress price, but the tide of emigration is daily passing my doors. And people who go from this State give place to a better class, who bring Capital and habits of industry. Our northern Counties are some of them filling up very fast. And if your late tenant selects a healthy spot I doubt not he may do well, and provide comfortably for his children. A Railroad is projected from Lake Erie to Dayton passing thru this town and now under a course of

Survey by the United States Engineers, whom George is going to join tomorrow. It will require a much larger Capital than we can command and we depend on subscriptions from the people of New York who are much interested in such a communication. I apprehend we are too early with so heavy an undertaking.

My son John has worked so hard on his farm that I have insisted on his putting it out to Crop, and that he should confine his attention to the general superintendance, and his labour to his garden and orchard. He has 400 acres of choice Land, and will I hope live to see one of the best Farms in this Country.

An excursion to this Country would cost an individual something less than 100 Dollars to travel by public conveyance or on horse back. Whenever you feel able to spare Frederick we should be very glad to see him, and I doubt not he would be much inclined to settle near us. Would not Thomas health be benefitted by coming with him in a little one horse dearborn, during the summer our roads are very good and the expense of a horse is nearly equal to a man. I should say that barring accidents 150 Dollars would bring them both here and back and allow them to visit Cincinnati deservedly styled the "Queen of the West".

My best wishes await you all.

Your friend,

Jeremiah Warder

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